Claims

1. A progressive power lens that is structured by two refracting surfaces of an object-side refracting surface and an eyeball-side refracting surface, comprising: a distance portion mainly for viewing objects in a distance range; a near portion mainly for viewing objects in a close range; and an intermediate portion mainly for viewing objects in an intermediate range in which a successive change is observed for power from the distance portion to the near portion, and a distance reference point is set to the distance portion and a near reference point is set to the near portion, characterized in that when the lens is presumably a reference spherical surface in its entirety that is defined by an average curvature of the eyeball-side refracting surface in a vicinity of the distance reference point, the eyeball-side refracting surface in a vicinity of the near reference point is located closer to an eyeball side than the reference spherical surface in a vicinity of the near reference point.

2. A progressive power lens structured by two refracting surfaces of an object-side refracting surface and an eyeball-side refracting surface, comprising: a distance portion mainly for viewing objects in a distance range; a near portion mainly for viewing objects in a close range; and an intermediate portion mainly for viewing objects in an

intermediate range in which a successive change is observed for power from the distance portion to the near portion, and a distance reference point is set to the distance portion and a near reference point is set to the near portion, characterized in that a curvature along an intersection line defined by the eyeball-side refracting surface and a surface of section being vertical to the eyeball-side refracting surface and passing both the distance reference point and the near reference point shows an increase in a portion entirely covering the distance reference point and the near reference point, or a portion partially covering the same.

3. A progressive power lens structured by two refracting surfaces of an object-side refracting surface and an eyeball-side refracting surface, comprising: a distance portion mainly for viewing objects in a distance range; a near portion mainly for viewing objects in a close range; and an intermediate portion mainly for viewing objects in an intermediate range in which a successive change is observed for power from the distance portion to the near portion, and a distance reference point is set to the distance portion and a near reference point is set to the near portion, characterized in that when the lens has presumably a reference spherical surface in its entirety that is defined by an average curvature of the eyeball-side refracting surface in the vicinity of the distance reference point, an absolute value of a vertical

component of a normal vector of the eyeball-side refracting surface at the near reference point is larger than an absolute value of a vertical component of a normal vector of the reference spherical surface at the near reference point.

4. The progressive power lens according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that in a pair of right and left lenses, the eyeball-side refracting surface has the same shape even if the power and addition power vary between right and left distance portions.

5. A method for manufacturing the progressive power lens described in any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that a progressive power lens whose eyeball-side refracting surface is a spherical surface, a toroidal surface, an aspherical surface symmetric to a rotation axis, or a progressive surface is deformed in lens shape without changing a thickness.

6. A method for manufacturing the progressive power lens described in any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that a progressive power lens whose object-side refracting surface is a spherical surface, an aspherical surface symmetrical to a rotation axis, or a progressive surface is deformed in lens shape without changing a thickness.